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УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе

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**ПРОГРАММА ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ИСПЫТАНИЯ  
ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ  
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

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## **I. Пояснительная записка**

Вступительное испытание по английскому языку основывается на требованиях федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по английскому языку для выпускников средней общеобразовательной школы и нацелено на выявление уровня сформированности иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции абитуриентов.

Вступительное испытание проводится в письменной форме. Возможно проведение вступительного испытания в дистанционном режиме с использованием системы LMS Moodle.

Письменный тест включает задания на контроль умений чтения, лексических и грамматических навыков, социокультурных и страноведческих знаний.

Общее количество заданий – 50. За каждый правильный ответ начисляется 2 балла. Общее количество максимально набранных баллов – 100.

Время выполнения – 60 минут.

## **II. Цели и задачи вступительного испытания**

Цель вступительного испытания – определить уровень иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции абитуриентов и их готовность к освоению образовательных программ.

Задачи:

- оценить уровень развития умений чтения как вида речевой деятельности;
- оценить уровень сформированности лексических и грамматических навыков;
- оценить уровень владения страноведческими и социокультурными знаниями;
- оценить уровень развития универсальных учебных действий, способствующих овладению содержанием образовательных программ.

## **III. Требования к уровню подготовки абитуриентов, проверяемые заданиями вступительного испытания**

Перечень элементов содержания вступительного испытания составлен на базе обязательного минимума содержания основных образовательных программ федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов основного общего и среднего общего образования по предмету (базовый и профильный уровни).

## **IV. Элементы содержания вступительного испытания**

Экзаменационная работа содержит три раздела.

В разделе «Чтение» представлены три задания: прочитать тексты и выполнить тест, подобрав правильные ответы к вопросам по их содержанию.

В результате выполнения заданий раздела абитуриент может набрать максимум 40 баллов.

В разделе «Лексико-грамматический тест» контролируются навыки владения грамматическим и лексическим материалом на базовом уровне. Максимальное количество баллов – 40 баллов.

Раздел «Страноведение» направлен на проверку страноведческих знаний. Максимальное количество баллов – 20 баллов.

#### **V. Порядок проведения вступительного испытания**

Вступительное испытание длится 60 минут. Порядок выполнения заданий абитуриенты выбирают сами.

Результаты вступительного испытания оглашаются не позднее следующего рабочего дня.

#### **VI. Демонстрационный вариант вступительного испытания**

##### **PART 1**

##### **Paper 1**

##### **Reading**

*Task 1. Read the texts (A – G) and match them with the headlines (1 – 8). Use each figure only once. The task has one odd headline.*

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>1. A new music instrument</b> | <b>5. A strange competition</b>           |
| <b>2. The latest fashion</b>     | <b>6. A law against mobiles</b>           |
| <b>3. A mobile for grandma</b>   | <b>7. Back to real-life communication</b> |
| <b>4. Phone addiction</b>        | <b>8. Digital personal assistants</b>     |

- A.** Young people often worry about the style and functions of mobile phones. However, today companies present more models for people who are over 50 or 60 years old. They need a mobile phone with large buttons, so that they can dial numbers without glasses. The menu is also simple. It really doesn't matter if the phone has a camera or the Internet. For them, less is more.
- B.** Today, when friends meet in a café, they put their mobile phones in the middle of the table. They aren't allowed to touch them at all. If someone does it and answers the phone, they have to pay for everybody. Sounds fun, right? The idea is to make people concentrate on a real conversation with each other instead of using their mobiles all the time.
- C.** Visitors of theatres and cinemas often complain that mobile phones ring during performances. The city government of New York passed a new act. It is now forbidden to use mobile phones in places, like theaters, libraries, museums, galleries, and cinemas. Those who don't switch off their mobiles will have to pay \$50.
- D.** With mobile phones we can contact anyone, anywhere, any time. Scientists say that some people are so used to mobiles that they can't go to the kitchen without them. They are in panic if they leave them at home or lose. It has

become a habit to have a mobile everywhere. People depend on mobile phones so much that doctors have started worrying. They say it may be a thing similar to drugs.

- E. Throwing mobile phones is an international sport that started in Finland in 2000. Traditionally participants throw mobile phones over their shoulders. The person, who throws farthest, wins. There's also freestyle throwing. In this contest sportsmen should throw a mobile in a beautiful and creative way.
- F. In 2010 a young girl from China made a song using only her mobile phone. She wrote it without any guitars, pianos, drums. She used different functions of her mobile. It took her several days to record the song. Later she made a video of it and put the video on the Internet, where over a million people watched it. She sent the song to the Apple company and suggested using it in their advertisements.
- G. Today's mobile phones can already send e-mails, surf the Internet, and keep you in touch with friends. Tomorrow's phones are like helpful secretaries. In a few years you'll see that they know your habits and can advise you what to cook for dinner. They will remind you where to go and what present to buy.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

**Task 2. In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.**

Around the world, forests are being \_\_ (2) \_\_ at a rate of about thirteen million hectares a year and deforestation accounts for an estimated 17% - 20% of all global emissions. In addition, forests and other terrestrial carbon sinks play a \_\_ (3) \_\_ role in preventing runaway climate change, soaking up a full 2.6 Gt of atmospheric carbon every year. The destruction of forests, therefore, not only emits carbon-a staggering 1.6 Gt a year, which severely \_\_ (4) \_\_ forests capacity to absorb emissions from other sources-but also drastically \_\_ (5) \_\_ the amount of forested land available to act as a carbon sink in the future.

However, the effects of deforestation extend beyond carbon. Rainforests \_\_ (6) \_\_ a wide variety of ecosystems services, from regulating rainfall to purifying groundwater and keeping fertile soil from \_\_ (7) \_\_; deforestation in one area can

seriously damage food production and \_\_(8)\_\_ to clean water in an entire region. The value of global ecosystem services has been estimated at 33 trillion USD each year (almost half of global GDP), but these services have been taken for granted without a mechanism to make the market reflect their value. Rainforests are also a home and \_\_(9)\_\_ of income for a huge number of people in Africa, Asia and South America. \_\_(10)\_\_ this, economic pressures frequently drive both local communities and national governments in the developing world to \_\_(11)\_\_ these forests in ways that are unsustainable, clear-cutting vast areas for fuel, timber, mining or agricultural land.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

1. A. ended  
extinct                      B. destroyed  
D. killed                      C.  
E. wasted
2. A. tough  
vital                      B. important  
D. biggest                      C.  
E. effective
3. A. affects  
increases                      B. diminishes  
D. alternates                      C.  
E. impairs
4. A. plagues  
reduces                      B. develops  
D. shortens                      C.  
E. influences
5. A. sell  
give                      B. offer  
D. provide                      C.  
E. earns
6. A. transforming  
erupting                      B. decoding  
D. draining                      C.  
E. eroding
7. A. handiness  
availability                      B. excess  
D. access                      C.  
E. supply
8. A. beginning  
ways                      B. source  
D. references                      C.  
E. measure
9. A. Despite  
Inspite                      B. Also  
D. Apart                      C.  
E. Beside

10. A. exploit                                  B. encompass                                  C.  
 nurture                                  D. work                                  E. improve

**Task 3.** *Make up 5 micro-dialogues from the phrases given below. Mind that the first letter in your answer corresponds to the first phrase of the dialogue and the second letter corresponds to the second phrase.*

- What will you do when spring comes? Everyone needs something new for the coming season.
- No, we don't. Though we have the same hobby.
- I don't think it'll be cold for a long time. Do you?
- Congratulations, Vlad! You have just received your M. A. diploma!
- I searched the Internet for the new information on my research work.
- I usually go to the nearest shop and buy there something that suits me most.
- Thank you! But I feel so wound down now.
- Do you work together with your father?
- Let's hope it keeps fine for the rest of this day and maybe the weekend.
- How did you spend your weekend?

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**Paper 2**  
**English in Use**

**Task 4.** *Circle the correct variant*

- Water *to boil / is boiling/ boils* at a temperature of 100°C.
- In some countries *there is / is / it is* very hot all the time.
- In cold countries people sometimes wear thick clothes *for keeping / to keep / for to keep* warm.
- In England people are always talking about *a weather / the weather / weather*.
- In some places *it rains / there rains / it raining* almost every day.

9. In deserts there isn't *the / some / any* grass.
10. Places near the Equator have *a warm /the warm /warm* weather even in the cold season.
11. In England *coldest / the coldest / colder* time of year is usually from December to February.
12. *The most / Most of / Most* people don't know what it's really like in other countries.
13. Very *less / little /few* people can travel abroad.

**Task 5.** *Circle the correct variant*

14. For many people the name Pele still means *the more / the most / most* famous footballer in the world.
15. Pele *had been / is / was* born in 1940.
16. His mother *not want / wasn't wanting / didn't want* him to become a footballer.
17. But his father *made him to / made him / would make him to* practise every day.
18. By 1956 he *has joined / joined/ had joined* the Brazilian club, Santos, and had scored in his first game.
19. In 1957 he *has been picked / was picked / was picking* for the Brazilian national team.
20. The next World Cup Finals were in 1958 and Pele was looking forward to *play / playing / the play*.
21. Pele was *a such / such a / a so* brilliant player that he helped Brazil win 3 World Cups.
22. He didn't stop *playing / to play / play* for Santos till he was 34.
23. Though honoured with the title Athlete of the Century, he will always be remembered *as footballer / as a footballer / as the footballer*.

**Task 6.** *Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the words given to you in the right column.*

24.	Would you like to go to the Moon? The Moon is about 385,000 kilometres away from _____ here on Earth.	<b>we</b>
25.	It's much _____ than the Earth, and is not really a planet.	<b>small</b>
26.	It's a satellite of Earth. This means it _____ round the Earth.	<b>go</b>
27.	Before 1969, humans _____ able to get to the Moon.	<b>never be</b>
28.	Then, on July 20 <sup>th</sup> , the spacecraft Apollo 11 _____ on the Earth's only satellite.	<b>land</b>

29.	The world watched with excitement as the first humans _____ on the Moon's surface.	<b>walk</b>
30.	In total, twelve people _____ the Moon so far.	<b>visit</b>
31.	However, the last time anyone _____ on the surface of the Moon was in 1972.	<b>stand</b>

**Task 7.** Use the words given in the right column to form a word that fits the space in the same line.

32.	Marlon Brando was perhaps the greatest film _____ of his Generation. He was born in 1924 and people soon realized that he was	<b>act</b>
33.	_____. However, he never did very well at school and he never	<b>talent</b>
34.	seemed to be interested in _____. When he finally left school,	<b>educate</b>
35.	he traveled to New York, where he became a _____ at drama school. There, he heard about the ideas of the Russian Konstantin Stanislavski, who developed a way to bring acting closer	<b>study</b>
36.	to _____. Brando used Stanislavski's ideas in his acting and during the 1940s	<b>real</b>
37.	he appeared in _____ plays on Broadway. The critics liked him and he slowly became better known.	<b>vary</b>
38.	His first major _____ was in the film <i>A Streetcar Named Desire</i> (1947). He became world famous and a star was born.	<b>succeed</b>

**Task 8.** Circle the letter of the best answer for each item.

39. Cynthia thinks her sister is a **genius**. What does she say about her sister?
- "She's extremely intelligent."
  - "She's a great athlete."
  - "She is the most popular person I know."
40. Jeff is a **workaholic**. What would you say to him?
- "Why don't you work harder?"
  - "Don't you think you should spend some time working?"
  - "Why don't you relax for a while?"



41. Alicia is feeling **depressed** today. Which is likely explanation?
- a) She did well on that test yesterday.
  - b) She didn't get any mail again today.
  - c) Someone sent her some flowers.
42. Theo can't **concentrate** on his book. What does he say?
- a) "This is a great book. I can't stop reading it."
  - b) "I can't keep my mind on this book."
  - c) "This is very easy. I'll be done in an hour."
43. Yan didn't **realize** that dinner was ready. He said,
- a) "I wonder when dinner will be ready."
  - b) "I'm glad dinner is ready."
  - c) "We can eat now."

**Task 9.** *Choose a correct variant.*

**44. Which animal can look at the Queen?**

- a) a dog
- b) a cat
- c) a lion
- d) a tiger

**45. What is the official name of the country which language we study?**

- a) Great Britain
- b) England
- c) the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland +
- d) Scotland

**46. What is the capital of Great Britain?**

- a) Edinburgh
- b) Boston
- c) London
- d) Berlin

**47. Who presides over the House of Commons?**

- a) Lord Mayor
- b) Lord Chancellor
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Speaker

**48. How many parts does Great Britain contain?**

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 2
- d) 6

**49. What's the name of Sir Churchill?**

- a) Winston
- b) George
- c) Christopher
- d) Benjamin

**50.** The Whispering Gallery is situated in ...

- a) Westminster Abbey
- b) St. Paul's Cathedral
- c) Tower
- d) Hyde Park

## **VII. KEYS**

**Task 1.** A. – 3; b – 2; c – 6; d – 4; e – 5; f – 1; g – 8.

**Task 2 .**1. – B; 2 – C; 3 – E; 4 – C; 5 – B; 6 – E; 7 – D; 8 – B; 9 – A; 10 – A.

**Task 3 .**1 – A, F; 2 – H, B; 3 – C, I; 4 – D, G; 5 – J, E.

**Task 4.** 4 – boils; 5 – it is; 6 – to keep; 7 – the weather; 8 – it rains; 9 – any; 10 – warm; 11 – The coldest; 12 – Most; 13 – few.

**Task 5.** 14 – the most; 15 – was; 16 – didn't want; 17 – made him; 18 – had joined; 19 – was picked; 20 – playing; 21 – such a; 22 – playing; 23 – as a footballer.

**Task 6.** 24 – us; 25 – smaller; 26 – goes; 27 – had never been; 28 – landed; 29 – walked/were walking; 30 – have visited; 31 – stood.

**Task 7.** 32 –actor; 33 – talented; 34 – education; 35 – student; 36 – reality; 37 – various; 38 – success.

**Task 8.** 39 – A; 40 – C; 41 – B; 42 – B; 43 – A.

**Task 9.** 44 – B; 45 – C; 46 – C; 47 – D; 48 – B; 49 – A; 50 – B.

## **VIII. Литература для подготовки**

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